

## EXHIBIT B

### EFFECTS OF AVX001 AND ASPIRIN IN THE CARRAGEENAN EDEMA TEST<sup>1</sup> IN THE RAT<sup>2</sup> (10 RATS PER GROUP)

AVX001 <sup>3</sup> (mg/kg) i.p. 120 min before carrageenan	WATER DISPLACEMENT (ml)							
	inflamed paw					non-inflamed paw		
	mean ± s.e.m. <sup>5</sup>	p value	% change	% inhibition		mean ± s.e.m. <sup>5</sup>	p value	% change
Vehicle 1 #1	2.00 ± 0.07 *** (a)	<0.0001	+52% (a)			1.32 ± 0.03		
Vehicle 2	1.89 ± 0.09 *** (a) NS (b)	0.0001 0.3331	+45% (a) -6% (b)	13%		1.30 ± 0.03 NS (b)	0.6645	-2% (b)
10	1.73 ± 0.06 NS (c)	0.1655	-8% (c)	29%		1.31 ± 0.02 NS (c)	0.7482	+1% (c)
20	1.73 ± 0.08 NS (c)	0.2259	-8% (c)	37%		1.36 ± 0.04 NS (c)	0.2279	+5% (c)
30	1.51 ± 0.08 ** (c)	0.0048	-20% (c)	63%		1.29 ± 0.03 NS (c)	0.8492	-1% (c)
ASPIRIN <sup>4</sup> 256 mg/kg i.p. 60 min before carrageenan	1.37 ± 0.03 *** (b)	<0.0001	-32% (b)	81%		1.24 ± 0.01 * (b)	0.0126	-6% (b)

<sup>1</sup> Carrageenan Edema Test in rats. (Winter et al. "Carrageenin-induced edema in hind paw of the rat as an assay for anti inflammatory drugs; Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med., 111, 544-547, 1962). Rats were injected with a carrageenan solution into the lower surface of the

right hindpaw (0.75 mg per paw in 0.05 ml physiological saline). The left hindpaw was injected with 0.05 ml physiological saline. 2.5 hours later, the volume of each hindpaw was measured using a digital plethysmometer (Letica, Model 7500), which indicates water displacement (in ml) induced by paw immersion. An increase in paw volume (edema) between the right and left hindpaws indicates inflammation.

<sup>2</sup> The experiment included 6 groups total (10 rats were studied per group);

1. Vehicle 1 (0.2% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (HPMC) in physiological saline); #1: 60 min before carrageenan.
2. Vehicle 2 (100% dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO))
3. AVX001 (10 mg/kg i.p.)
4. AVX001 (20 mg/kg i.p.)
5. AVX001 (30 mg/kg i.p.)
6. Aspirin (256 mg/kg i.p.)

<sup>3</sup> AVX001 (AKH217) was evaluated at 10, 20 and 30 mg/kg, administered i.p. 120 minutes before carrageenan (i.e. 270 minutes before the test) and compared with vehicle 2 (100% DMSO) control group. AVX001 and its vehicle were administered in a volume of 2 ml/kg.

<sup>4</sup> Acetylsalicylic acid (256 mg/kg i.p.), dispersed in 0.2% HPMC in physiological saline administered 210 minutes before the test (i.e. 60 minutes before carrageenan), was used as reference substance. The effects of acetylsalicylic acid were validated by comparison to vehicle 1 control group (0.2% HPMC in physiological saline). Acetylsalicylic acid and its vehicle were administered in a volume of 5 ml/kg.

<sup>5</sup> Data were analyzed by comparing treated groups with the appropriate vehicle control using unpaired Student's t tests

**Paired Student's t test ((a) comparison):** \*\*\* =  $p < 0.001$

**Unpaired Student's t test ((b) and (c) comparisons):** NS = Not Significant; \* =  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\* =  $p < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* =  $p < 0.001$

(a): compared with non-inflamed paw.

(b): compared with vehicle 1 control.

(c): compared with vehicle 2 control.

Percent inhibition =

$$\frac{(\text{inflamed paw} - \text{non-inflamed paw})_{\text{vehicle}} - (\text{inflamed paw} - \text{non-inflamed paw})_{\text{treatment}}}{(\text{inflamed paw} - \text{non-inflamed paw})_{\text{vehicle}}} \times 100$$